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THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 33.)

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TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

I. IT shall be published weekly, on a sheet of the present size, at six dollars per annum—Three dollars always in advance.

II. Any person subscribing for a less time than one year, must pay the whole amount, for the time he subscribes, in advance.

III. Any person procuring ten subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to the Chronicle during such advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS of no more length than breadth, inserted one time for one dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance, must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.

By a letter from Pensacola, dated 16th inst. we learn the arrival of Don Jabar Maguna, lieutenant of the navy, with a hundred thousand dollars for the treasury of the province, and the bearer of dispatches to the government.

The ex-vice roy of Mexico had at length arrived at Havanna in the San Justo, with all his family and suite. He was guarded by centinels, with directions to have him constantly in sight, and not suffer him to hold any conversation, except what was indispensable with his servants, and all were forbidden to speak to him under pain of death.

On the 13th a schooner arrived from the Havanna, with the news of a fleet of 28 sail having passed for Vera Cruz, under the convoy of two ships of the line; they sailed from Cadiz. In Vera Cruz this fleet was looked for, as advices of its departure had reached that place.

On the 15th an English schooner arrived from Providence. She had a passage of 12 days, and brought papers which give an account of the total defeat of the army of king Joe; of the rage with which the Spaniards were animated; and that Barcelona, Biscay, and the other provinces of Spain, were perfectly freed and purified from the vile banditti who infested it.

Ship Golden Fleece, now in the river, sailed from New York the 30th Dec. A passenger who has reached the city, informs that the day before they sailed, a vessel arrived at N. York, in a short passage from Cadiz, and brought intelligence of a decisive victory obtained by the patriots, over the French army, near Vittoria, in which King Joseph was either killed or made prisoner, and that Vittoria had surrendered to the Spanish arms.

Orleans Gazette.

Julien Poydrass Esq. has been elected a Delegate to Congress for the Orleans territory, for the ensuing two years. *Ibid.*

There is a transport in the river with American troops on board. *Courier.*

Appointments by the Spanish government.

Don Diego Murphy has been appointed by the central junta at Madrid, consul general for New-Orleans.

Philip Fatio, Esq. late vice consul at Savannah, is promoted by the same authority, to replace the first mentioned gentleman in the consulate of the southern states, to reside in this city.

Charles Mulvey, Esq. late secretary to the consulate general in the U. S. to replace Mr. Fatio at Savannah.

And Joseph Heridia, Esq. to fill the office of secretary to the consulate general, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Mulvey. *Savannah paper.*

The Spanish 74 St. Lorenzo, sailed from the Havanna for Cadiz, on the 11th ult. having on board 100,000 dollars in specie, and 1700 boxes sugar as a present from the Patriots in Cuba, to the Spanish Patriots.

A letter from a gentleman in Canaan, Connecticut, to his correspondent in New York, dated the 22d of November, 1808, says—"A great number of mad foxes have been killed in this and the neighboring towns the summer and fall past. Many creatures of different kinds, supposed to have been bitten by them, have died of the same disorder. One man was bit in the leg by a mad fox, who took medicine as an antidote against the virus of the hydrophobia, but without effect. He was soon taken with the symptoms of the disease, and had many violent fits. Hundreds of people came to see him, among whom were some doctors. The physicians tried an experiment, by giving him great quantities of poison, sufficient to kill ten well men; but, strange to tell, it wholly removed the fits, and has effectually cured the man."

We are informed, that the Governor of Deleware, when he received orders to draft the state quota of 100,000 militia, replied that he would issue no orders on that subject, until he had been informed of the object for which the troops were to be raised. As commander in chief of the state force, he considered himself entitled to such information. He also wrote to one of the state representatives Mr. White to procure the information, who accordingly made a motion in the senate with the view of drawing forth the real object of the measure. The information, however, was not rendered nor has any step been taken to organize the quota of Delaware. *Regis.*

Dean the person who was convicted of firing on the soldiers who were executing the embargo laws in Vermont, has suffered the sentence of the law. He appeared perfectly composed and hardened, denied his crime; kicked his hat into the grave, spit upon his coffin, and pulled the cap over his eyes himself.

No person prayed with him at the gallows.

By the following account of VACCINATION, it will appear that the benefit of that operation is not confined to the prevention of *Small Pox*, but may be employed in mitigating the violence of *Whooping Cough*. The great relief it promises to the younger classes of society, entitles the venerable author of this discovery to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, Senator in Congress.

Harford county, (Md.) Nov. 15, 1808.

DEAR SIR—You may recollect that about three or four years ago, I mentioned to you my opinion, that vaccination would cure the *tussis convulsiva*, that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded fully to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, and requested their making a trial of its effects when they should have any patient with Whooping Cough. The beneficial effects of vaccination above mentioned determined me in every instance that occurred of the Whooping Cough, to vaccinate. I therefore have vaccinated six or seven patients who had the Whooping Cough, and in every case, it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease.

The Whooping Cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual: and does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the Whooping Cough; that is when the symptoms of the Whooping Cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I would immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the Whooping Cough are checked by the vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the Whooping Cough; that is, as soon as the vaccinated part loses the efflorescence and the scab begins to dry, and becomes of a blackish or brownish colour, there will then be an evident change in the Whooping Cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, two of the formidable distempers to which the human race is liable, are arrested, the Small Pox and Whooping Cough; the former prevented and the latter cured.

I am with respect and esteem,
Your fellow citizen,
JOHN ARCHER.

FOREIGN.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Oct 30

ARMISTICE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

The armistice lately concluded between Russia and Sweden was not unexpected by those who have kept a steady eye upon the proceedings in the north of Europe. In the dreadful climate of Finland, an Armistice, at this season of the year, is perhaps more necessary from natural causes than from political considerations.

The winters in the north of Europe are not much suited for the movements of an open campaign, and the sovereigns who possess these bleak and inhospitable regions, have seldom the means of compensating the hardships of the climate by any provision of military comforts.

The consideration of itself must have been sufficient to justify an expectation that the war between Sweden and Russia would necessarily come to a pause; but this consideration, we believe, is not the only one which has produced the present Armistice between them.

We have scarcely a doubt but that this armistice is preparatory to a peace between Russia and Sweden, and that the result of it will not only be a pause of hostility, but a bargain of future alliance. All kinds of intrigue will be put in motion to produce an effectual alienation between Sweden and Great Britain.—Neither money nor threats will be spared to compass an object which will be deemed tantamount to the construction of a new Coalition in the North.

Unhappily (we will not say altogether by our own mismanagement, but certainly by some very perverse misapprehension) the popular feeling in Sweden is not much in our favor.

We have sent no less, we believe, than three expeditions, prepared at a very great expence, and of a correspondent force, to the assistance of Sweden, and not one of these expeditions has effected, or, in fact, ever attempted to effect, any primary object of the war.

One expedition, we all know, whilst the king of Sweden was defending Stralsund, was cooped up in a barren island in the Baltic, where it lay in trenches besigned only by the waves, and suffering no other attack than from the wind and weather.

This expedition after six months imprisonment in the Baltic, came back as it went.

This perhaps may be imputed to misfortune; and it may be urged, that as our army was not large enough to engage with the enemy upon the German continent, it could do nothing else than become a spectator of the combat, watching at the same time for an opportunity of pouring in its troops, should the king of Sweden, as was then expected, compel the French to raise the siege of Stralsund.

Our next armament for their assistance was prepared during the last spring. Every expectation was centered in this quarter. The Spanish revolution had not yet declared itself, and the hopes of the nation were entirely turned upon the north of Europe. A very large British squadron was ordered into the Baltic, and Sir John Moore, with a force of 12,000 men, was sent to assist the armies of the Swedish Monarch.

On a sudden, without any reason assigned, and in a manner the most misterious and abrupt, this whole Expedition returned without having landed a single soldier. The commander in chief, indeed, had found his way into a prison, from which he was suffered to escape by connivance.

The nation, at this moment, was in a phrenzy of joy upon the arrival of the deputies from Spain. Sweden was entirely obliterated from our thoughts, and as our army was immediately required for an expedition to another quarter of Europe the misterious affair in the Baltic was suffered to pass over without enquiry, and no attempt has been hitherto made to explain it.

In this state of circumstances, it is no want of charity to conclude, that the public feelings in Sweden are not very well disposed towards us.

Sweden has liberally engaged Denmark and Russia (the latter power being much over her match without any ally whatsoever,—or, if she may be said to have any ally in Great Britain, our confederacy has been without co-operation, our alliance without assistance.

May not Sweden, therefore, consider herself scruvily used by us—Why not this consideration convert her armistice with Russia into an immediate peace and may not a peace with Russia be matured into a joint alliance with France?

The king of Sweden has certainly done much for the common cause. By his bustling his military genius, and his astonishing versatility, he has shut out much French intrigue and corruption from his court. He has kept up the top by an incessant lashing. If he once lets it cease from spinning, it will become a dead bit of box in his hands. We trust therefore that he will listen to no overtures from France—He must be well aware of the poison which they contain. But this Monarch, we fear, does not possess so much of the public sentiment in his favor as he formerly did. The current of opinion seems to set in a contrary direction. We have lost our popularity in Sweden, and we fear that we shall at length lose her alliance.

St. Domingo evacuated by the French.

NORFOLK, DEC. 5.

A gentlman who arrived here on Saturday, in 21 days from Cape Francois, informs us, that an express had arrived at the Cape, bringing information, that General Ferrand had surrendered the City of St Domingo to the British, and that it was garrisoned with

troops of that nation. Sumana, it was alſo ſaid, was taken by the Spaniards. The ſurrender of the former was a voluntary offer on the part of General Ferrand.

The war between Chriſtophe and Petion ſtill raged with unabated fury. The former had been ſuceſſful latterly, particularly in the deſtruction of Petion's naval force.

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1809.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Judge Carr, of Natchitoches, dated the 6th of January, 1809.

"In conſequence of a late arrangement between the Marquis Forranda and Mr. Madiſon, our fugitive ſlaves who had taken refuge in the dominions of his Catholic Majeſty, will be reſtored to their reſpective owners on application."

The Hon. George Poindexter, our delegate in Congreſs, has obtained leave of abſence during the balance of the ſeſſion.

At 12 o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, His Excellency Governor Williams, met both branches of the Legiſlature, in the Repreſentative Chamber, and delivered the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A diſſolution of the laſt General Aſſembly, having terminated the exiſtence of the Council, compoſing one branch of that body, prevented a meeting of the Territorial Legiſlature at the time fixed by law, and until a Council could be appointed; I have therefore thought it expedient to convene you at the moſt early period thereafter.

No event, gentlemen, I preſume, can be more auſpicious, under free governments, than for the citizens to aſſemble by their repreſentatives, choſen by and from among themſelves, in a manner, and from ſuch a variety of ſources, as to preclude the probability of the evils incident to corruption, chance, and negligence, or other caſualties to which human inſtitutions, and the frailties of man, are ſubject from operating upon, or influencing, the whole body politic at any one time: nor can we have a more complete guarantee for our liberties, and the permanency of our government.

To avail ourſelves of the entire benefits our government is capable of affording, a ſimilar ſpirit of toleration by which it was conceived, ſhould continue to pervade all its branches, and dictate the conduct of every member thereof—without which, the powers poſſeſſed by each one, and to be uſed as a check upon another, and by which, the whole is brought to a balance, and preſerved, would eventuate its own deſtruction:—For, as men differ in feature, and in ſize, ſo do they differ in thinking, and manner of doing the ſame thing, though intended to effect ſimilar objects. Theſe differences ought not always to be attributed to improper motives. Men more frequently differ, when acting under the influence of correct principles, and proper motives, than otherwiſe. Virtuous intentions produce virtuous differences, which lead to rational inveſtigation, the ſureſt guide to truth, to moral, and political action; eſpecially, ſince ſuch is the formation of the human mind, that the ſameneſs of intereſt; a ſimilarity of manners, and of education cannot ſecure unanimity of ſentiment—Hence the expediency of commuting individual and public intereſt, and of ſurrendering a portion of our reſpective rights, and privileges, for the greater ſecurity of the whole, and thoſe of more importance; by the formation of political aſſociations magnified, and ripened into forms of government.

Having, gentlemen, gone through one term of ſervice in the adminiſtration of this government, and entered on that of a ſecond, ſince which, this is the firſt opportunity afforded of meeting the repreſentatives of the people, in General Aſſembly the higheſt political character we can aſſume; I avail myſelf of the opportunity to inform you and our fellow citizens generally, that I am not inſenſible; ſome acts of my adminiſtration have been diſapproved even by thoſe to whom I am immediately reſponſible—yet, believing in the fallibility of man and finding all my expectations, and anticipations, at the time of entering on the adminiſtration of this government, have been completely, and not more than fulfilled, with the ſingle exception of having continued in office longer than I then intended, owing to ſome occurrences, which, I am willing to admit, might have had the public good for their aim, and not being ſenſible of having done an act, in the courſe of my adminiſtration, which was not dictated with a view to the general good; the proſperity of this territory in particular, and the individual happineſs of its citizens; ſquared by a conſtitutional exerciſe of the delegated powers of the people, which, I am morally, and politically bound to maintain, and which, having done to the beſt of my judgment, under the influence of an approving conſcience; I have no cauſe whereof to complain;—nor am I diſpoſed to inſinuate that a diſapprobation, or a legal oppoſition, to any act, of my adminiſtration, has been influenced by motives leſs pure

Previouſly, gentlemen, to directing your attention to local objects of Legiſlation, it may not be amiſs to take a ſlight view of the leading meaſures of the general government, at leaſt, ſo far as, to authorize an opinion, reſpecting those acts which materially concern our territory; either from their ſpecial application, or general tendency; by which we may be enabled to make proper repreſentations touching our farther, and future wants, and the probable ſucceſs of applications for that purpoſe.

That the federal government has tended to rear the American people into importance, as a nation, beyond example, will not be denied; at the ſame time that the independence, proſperity, and ſafety of every part, have been guaranteed. By the moderation, and wiſdom, of its laws; the ſound policy which has directed our relations with foreign powers, individual wealth pervades all quarters of its juriſdiction; the affections of the citizens for their government ſuſtained, and its ſuperiority over that of other governments made manifeſt—peace maintained at home, and abroad, during a period, and under circumſtances that have convulſed the world, and worked the overthrow of moſt civilized governments; which either from motives of ambition, want of policy, a due ſenſe of their own rights, and of juſtice towards others; and firmneſs to ſupport them, have been alternately induced to take part; and aid, in the horrid ſcenes of human miſery, and political diſſolution.

Reſpecting those acts of the general government, which relate excluſively to our territory; we have abundant reaſon to approve. Its liberality touching our land titles; the validating acts, which were violations of public law, merely to accumulate ſettlers—an extenſion of ſuffrage, and the right of electing our delegate to congreſs, by a popular vote, are great indulgencies: ſome of which, conſtitute privileges, that the people of other territories do not enjoy. Theſe ſpecial indulgencies, together with the national ſtate of proſperity, create ſuperior claims to our confidence in the meaſures of the general adminiſtration. And, it may not be improper, gentlemen, to embrace this occaſion, to teſtify that confidence—For, although a faithful diſcharge of public duties, is no more than the people have a right to expect from their officers: yet there are times, and circumſtances, which render it policy, that, this confidence ſhould be expreſſed from the ſource of all legitimate political power—the people—eſpecially, when a diverſity of opinion reſpecting the propriety of meaſures adopted, by their government, adverſe to inſults, and injuries of the deepeſt die, and for which no ſatisfaction or honorable explanation is afforded, is calculated on, as ſufficient, to defeat their operation, and render them ineffectual.

To those who thus calculate, whether of our own, or foreign governments, we ought to evince to them, that our political differences ariſe more from a proper underſtanding, and due exerciſe of the liberties, and privileges, we enjoy, under the government of our choice, than from a diſpoſition to oppoſe; to countenance inſult—yield improper obedience, or to weaken juſt claims of indemnity for injuries rec'd.

That ſome of the leading meaſures of the general government have, within a year paſt, checked, and caſt a gloom over our accuſtomed proſperity, is admitted; yet, I do not heſitate to declare, at the ſame time, that I believe, no portion of the citizens of the United States, are more materially affected thereby, than those of this territory; none will be found more ready in ſupporting them, and to ſuſtain with manly fortitude, the temporary privations which, are experienced—Eſpecially, when they reflect that this ſtate of things is the reſult of the important, and diſagreeable alternative, either to ſurrender our natural rights, and independence as a nation; to adopt the preſent meaſures, or go into an immediate and premature war; whilſt our enemies had, within their graſp, millions of our property.

If, however, the belligerents ſhould continue their unjuſt, and lawleſs conduct towards us, and thereby, render war longer unavoidable, we can conſole ourſelves in the juſtice of our cauſe, and of having uſed all due, and honorable means to avert ſuch a calamity. Under theſe conſiderations, we ſhould not heſitate, or doubt, but reſt aſſured that a ſimilar ſpirit of patriotiſm, which inſpired our forefathers; dictated our independence, and guarantees the political character we now aſſume, has been inherited by those of the preſent day, and will flaſh confuſion, and diſappointment, to the enemies of liberty, and lead to ſimilar reſults. And, if we advert to the cauſes which involved us in the days alluded to, and compare them with those of the preſent, we ſhall find the contraſt inconſiderable; except that they now exiſt againſt an independent nation. One of the ſources of inſult, and injury, is the ſame; and from which moſt of our preſent, and impending evils flow. Our rights as a nation have been ſportingly violated; our citizens wantonly murdered, in ſight of our ſhores, and within our own juriſdiction—remonſtrances againſt those acts have been diſregarded, and treated equivocally—that ſatisfaction which juſtice, and the uſages of nations; particularly those of one of the offenders in the preſent inſtance, taught us to expect, would have been readily afforded, has been inſidiouſly evaded, or refuſed; whilſt ſome of the immediate authors, and perpetrators of theſe wrongs, have been rewarded, inſtead of puniſhed, by their government; as was the caſe in the days which gave birth to that ſpirit, which burſt the bands of political oppreſſion, and ſecured our independence.

We ought alſo, gentlemen, to conſole ourſelves, that in no ſection of the union can the inhabitants be better ſupplied from the products of their own labor, among themſelves, than in this. Our ſoil, climate, and ſituation, afford ſuperior advantages. We can raiſe with leſs labor almoſt every article, the growth of the United States, in great abundance; including many which conſtitute the cuſtomary luxuries—in addition to which, we are favored with an inland navigation more than equal in extent to that of our Atlantic coaſt; and by which we can receive, and exchange, the products of more than twenty degrees of latitude, and be ſupplied with the northern manufactures. It is true, we feel more the effects of any ſudden check of commerce, than moſt of our agricultural brethren; in proportion as we make more for exportation.

I will now proceed, gentlemen, to conſider ſome of the moſt important objects requiring Legiſlative aid. The firſt to which I ſhall advert, is ſeminaries for the education of youth in our country: although unſuccesſful in my attempts heretofore, I cannot omit again earneſtly to ſolicit the attention of the General Aſſembly to this ſubject. Theſe inſtitutions, are moſt uſeful, when under the care and ſuperintending control of the public authorities. Perhaps this is the more expedient in a country, wherein many parts the ſtate of population, and the wealth of individuals, will not warrant the commencement, and ſupport of ſchools. It certainly behoves us, gentlemen, to ſecond the views of the general government, and to avail the public of its liberality in this reſpect—it has not only made extenſive, and valuable donations of real property, for the ſupport of a principal ſeminary of learning in our country, but others, of a proportionate value for the eſtabliſhment, and ſupport, of ſchools in every part thereof; and it devolves on us to give effect to theſe gratuities. Any attempt to impreſs, on your minds, the importance of education; I conceive to be unneceſſary—let it ſuffice to be obſerved, that on it, depend the improvement, and expanſion, of the intellectual powers; the maintainance of moral, and religious principles; the ſupport of a free government, as well as our preſent and future happineſs.

Permit me, gentlemen, next to call your attention to our militia laws. Small amendments at preſent might remove the defects which experience has pointed out in the ſyſtem. In a country, however, ſituated as our territory is, at preſent, in point of population; the inhabitants few and diſperſed over a country ſeveral hundred miles ſquare; detached by extenſive tracts poſſeſſed by Indian Tribes, it is not to be expected that, that diſcipline, eſſential to an efficient militia, can be kept up.—And we ought under ſuch circumſtances to adopt our laws, as much, to accomodate the ſituation, and circumſtances, of those on whom they are to operate, as poſſible, and with a view to the probability of a faithful execution thereof. It is a miſtaken policy to paſs laws, or keep them in exiſtence, when they are not executed I deem it unneceſſary, gentlemen, to illuſtrate by argument, or example, the policy of militia, and that of its preference, in a free government, to any other force as the ordinary means of defence; reſting ſatisfied this axiom is ſo far appreciated by you, as to ſecure that attention the importance of the ſubject demands—As the laws authorizing patrols, are included among those of the militia, I take the liberty of calling your attention to that ſubject in connexion therewith. Such, gentlemen, is the character, of a great portion of our population, as to render it highly proper, under the probable approaching ſtate of things, that a ſtrict police ſhould be kept up in this reſpect—more ſo than can be done at preſent conſiſtently with the public intereſt. by the exiſting laws, there ſeems to be no proportion between the compenſation for patrol and militia ſervice, although ſomewhat ſimilar, and to be performed by the ſame men. To keep up an efficient patrol in the territory would coſt from twenty to thirty thouſand dollars per year.

The laws reſpecting public roads, and highways, alſo need reviſion. The inconveniences experienced by the inhabitants generally, ought ſuffi-

ciently to urge its neceffity ; in fome neighborhoods, the loffes experienced within a year paft, for the want of bridges of inconfiderable coft, compa red to the object ; have been nearly equal to the fums requifite to build them. I apprehend a radical change in the laws on this fubject will be found neceffary—that fome individuals fhould be charged with making and repairing bridges, and public roads, with adequate compenfations for their fervices ; under a proper refponfibility —this to be done at the territorial, or county expenfe—perhaps that of the former may be thought moft equitable, when we take into confideration, our prefent ftate of population. In the frontier and thinly fettled countries, where the inhabitants, are at a greater diftance from market, roads and bridges, are moft wanted ; yet the people, from the fituation and paucity of their numbers, are not able to make them, or to fuftain an expenfe for that purpofe ; moft of them having lately removed to the country, their lands to pay for, and all their improvements to originate—whilft thofe in the old fettled parts do not experience thefe embarraffments ; being near to market and forming a compact, and wealthy population. Even one road, leading from our principal market (Natchez) through each of the frontier countries, or diftricts, would tend greatly to accommodate the inhabitants generally, as well as of thofe particular parts ; increafe our population by encouraging emigration ; thereby forwarding our political maturity. I know it is common to place this fubject among the inferior objects of Legiflation, but in my opinion very erroneoufly—for in proportion to the facility, and fafety, with which the products of our labours can be conveyed to market, will their price be enhanced, confequently the value of lands increafed.

It is proper, gentlemen, I fhould inform you that fince the laft General Affembly, refpectable, and populous, fettlements have been formed in the great bend of Tenneffee river, within this territory ; which, having been recognized by government, I have thought proper, for the convenience of the inhabitants there, to lay out into one county by the name of Madifon. I am informed this county is, perhaps, little inferior, in white population, to any other in the territory. The exact numbers, however, we fhall foon know by actual enumeration, as the fheriff of that county is inftructed to take the cenfus conformably to a law of this territory, for that purpofe in other counties.

That the citizens of that county, may enjoy their conftitutional privileges, and have the full benefits of law extended to them, in common with thofe of other parts of the territory, it will be proper we fhould pafs the neceffary laws, authorizing the cuftomary courts to be holden with their refpective jurifdictions, in that, as in other counties, and to afford them a due portion of Reprefentation.

I will now, gentlemen, draw your attention to the fifcal affairs of the territory. For more complete, and detailed information, on this fubject, I take the liberty of referring you to the reports of the Treafurer of the territory, and Auditor of public ac counts. I am happy, however, to find the payment, of territorial debt, fo far effected, that the tax now levied, and collecting, will be equal to the difcharge of the balance, including the current and probable expenditures of the prefent year ; and leave a furplus of feveral thoufand dollars in the treafury.

It appears that on the firft day of January, in the year one thoufand eight hundred and nine, the whole amount, due by the territory, was eleven thoufand one hundred and eighty five dollars thirty four cents, of which fum, two thoufand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents remained in the hands of delinquent officers, leaving only fix thoufand one hundred and thirty-fix dollars fifty three and three fourths of a cent, actually due by the territory. Whether thofe delinquencies arife from a defect in the laws, or mal-execution, is worthy of your confideration.

I cannot omit, gentlemen, while on this fubject to call your attention in a fpecial manner, to thofe parts of our laws, regulating the collection of the taxes. Laws, and efpecially fuch as are fo general in their operation, as thofe of the revenue, fhould be fo formed and guarded, as not to admit of a partial execution, or one which will enhance the emoluments of office, beyond what was intended ; that, too, at the individual expenfe and inconvenience of the community, and a diminution of the public credit.

In fome counties, after certain periods, territorial paper has been refufed in payment of taxes, the laws not being fufficiently explicit to exclude the poffibility of fuch a conftruction. That we might know the proportion the fpecie collected, for taxes, bears, to that paid into the treafury, I called on the refpective collectors, and find there have been collected from the four counties on the Miffiffippi (no anfwer having been received from Bigby) about twenty five hundred dollars, of which fum, fix dollars ninety nine and one quarter cents only have been paid into the treafury. It alfo appears, that certain individuals, whofe public fituations, and the repofed confidence of the people, entitled, perhaps, to favor and influence, have received, at par, from collectors, confiderable fums, in fpecie, which had been collected for taxes, while others, differently fituated, were neceffitated to part with paper, of the fame kind, and long due, at a vaft difcount—even one hundred per cent. to pay taxes of the fame year ; & the treafury itfelf not enabled to meet fmall demands, in fpecie, incurred in obedience to your own laws and for the moft ufeful public purpofes. Permit me, gentlemen, to further fuggeft the propriety of extending the time for paying the taxes of the prefent year. and of confiding the collection, of the territorial revenue, folely to the collectors appointed for that purpofe—that of transferring it to others, after certain periods is found to be embarraffing to the revenue, vexatious to the people, and more expenfive, than a well regulated fyftem of revenue ought to be. Perhaps the moft eligible way, to prevent the practices alluded to, is to enact, that the payments of the revenue, into the treafury, fhall be made by the refpective collectors as received —whether in fpecie, or territorial paper, and that demands on the territory, fhall be paid at the treafury only.

To fuftain the affections of a people for their government, it is as important the operation of their laws fhould be equal, and their execution impartial, as that they fhould be mild and correct in principle. When this is not the cafe, whether from defect or mal-adminiftration, inconveniences and hardfhips, trivial in themfelves, create difcontents, whilft thofe of magnitude, and which the public exigencies may from time to time render expedient, will be fubmitted to with cheerfulnefs—neither can we always make the people at large, to difcriminate between injuries or inconveniences refulting from an abufe in the execution of laws, and thofe arifing from defects in the laws themfelves.

It is proper, gentlemen, I fhould inform you that the laft General Affembly having omitted to make any provifion for printing, and publifhing the laws and journals of their feffion, I have taken upon myfelf the refponfibility of having the laws printed and publifhed as ufual. As to the journals, which are of no intrinfic value, except that of affording to the public, information touching the intermediate proceedings of the refpective branches of the Legiflature, and the conduct of individual members thereof ; I did not think it expedient fo far to forego the determination of the reprefentatives of the people themfelves, as to incur the expence of printing them. Eftimates fhewing the expence of printing thofe laws, together with that for binding the Digeft of the Statutes of the Territory, and Magiftrate's Affiftant, will be laid before you by a fubfequent communication, that appropriations may be made for defraying them.

You are not to conclude, gentlemen, that by my fuggefting, for your confideration, a few fubjects only ; there are no others of equal public concernment requiring your attention, and may have efcaped my notice ; all of which, I confidently rely, will be embraced in your deliberations, and acted on with that candor and independence, calculated to promote the public weal, meet the juft expectations of the people, and becoming the body we conftitute.

You are, gentlemen, alfo affured of a fincere difpofition on my part, to unite with you, and to give all that fupport to your proper determinations, which the conftitutional powers I poffefs will enable.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Town of Wafhington, February 9th, 1809.

THE Rev. *Lorenzo Dow* will hold religious meeting (God willing) on Sunday the 26th inft. at Wafhington ; and on the evening of the fame day a Natchez.

On the 2[illegible] may be had a Medical Book, recommended by Doctr. Rufh,

ENTITLED

The Married Lady's Companion,

OR,

The Poor Man's Friend, &c.

Defigned as a Family Piece.

TO BE LET,

And poffeffion given immediately,

A SMALL Houfe, with two apartments, fituated in an agreeable part of the Town. For further particulars apply to

The Printers.

15th Febr. 1809.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.

THE public are informed, that the fubfcribers have opened a *Houfe of public Entertainment*, at the Houfe lately occupied by *Mr. Byrne*, firft North Street, Natchez. No attention or expenfe fhall be wanting to meet a fhare of the public patronage.

PURVIANCE & BROWN.

Natchez, Dec. 28th, 1808. emtf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of *J. Perkins & Co.* having declined bufinefs, and the fubfcriber being defirous and determined to clofe the fame by the firft of March, it is requefted of all thofe to whom they may be owing, to prefent their accounts immediately for payment ; and all thofe indebted to faid firm, it is expected, will come forward and difcharge the fame, on or before the faid firft day of March next. Thofe who do not avail themfelves of this notice, will not find their accounts in my hands after that day.

John Perkins.

Natchez, Feb. 8th, 1809. td

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, *to wit :*

NOVEMBER SUPREME COURT, 1808.

Abijah Hunt, complainant,
vs. } *In Chancery.*
John Searcy's Heirs, defendants

ON motion of the complainant by his counfel, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that the defendants Sufanna Robinett, Ann Searcy, Elizabeth Searcy, Mary Searcy, Sally *alias* Sarah Searcy, Fanny *alias* Frances Searcy and Nancy *alias* Anne Searcy, are not inhabitants of this Territory ; It is ordered that the faid defendants do appear here on the 4th Monday in May next, and anfwer the complainant's bill, or otherwife the fame will be taken for confeffed, and that a copy of this order be inferted three fucceffive weeks in both papers of the city of Natchez and a copy pofted at the door of the court-houfe of Adams county.

A Copy.

Tefte,

Beverly R. Grayson, Cl'k.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, on fine paper, for fale at this office. Alfo, Blank Bills of Lading, apply as above. Feb. 15.

ALMANACS

For the Year of our Lord 1809,

For Sale at this Office.

A Journeyman Printer,

WILL meet with conftant employ and good wages by application at this office.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Adminiftratoin Account of Jofeph Pannill, Adminiftrator to the Eftate of John Gordon, dec will be prefented to the next General Orphan's Court of Adams County, for allowance.

Jofeph Pannill,
Adminiftrator.

toc

HENRY M'NEIL,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced bufinefs in the houfe occupied by J W. Winn, & Co. Printers, where gentlemen can have Blank Books of every defcription, on the fhorteft notice and printed Books bound in the moft elegant ftyle, and on reafonable terms —He hopes by induftry and attention to merit public patronage. July 6.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of the City of Natchez, on Friday the [illegible]th inftant, a fmall *Sorrel Horse*, about fourteen hands high, two hind feet white, with a blaze face, and fome Spanifh marks. Any perfon who will deliver faid Horfe to me in this place, fhall receive the above reward

John W. Winn.

Natchez, Nov. 16, 1808. 3

FOR SALE at this Office, a GENELAL MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, from the lateft obfervations, with the diftances of all the principal Cities and Towns. Thofe who wifh to become purchafers, had better apply foon, here being but few copies left on hand.

FOR fale at this office, price one dollar—Political, Commercial and Moral Reflections on the late Ceffion of Louifiana, to the United States—by Allan B Magruder, efq. of Lexington, Kentucky.

The Eaftern Mail remained due at half paft one o'clock.

Party Spirit.—Thou quinteffence of the devil, thou fpurious execrable offfpring of infernal dæmons; who art a compound of luft, envy, malice and revenge ; by thy inftigation, every fpecies of villainy, fuch as perjury, bribery, oppreffion and fraud are perpetrated ; thou haft deftroyed the peace of nations, thou haft made flaughter houfes of the moft flourifhing empires and kingdoms, the traces of thy cloven feet are vifible through the vaft regions of the eaftern world. Art thou yet unfatiated with the mifery, the blood and carnage of millions, and comeft thou, impregnated with thy infernal qualities, to peaceful America? Is it thy purpofe to rank her with thofe whom thou haft reduced to irrecoverable vaffalage? Muft infatiable luft for lawlefs power and fordid emolument be eternally the object of thy purfuit? Forbid it America. Oh! Heavens forbid it! But defcend thou Heavenborn VIRTUE, thou celeftial DOVE! Come with the olive branch of internal peace accompanied with thy choiceft retinue, viz. honor, difintereftednefs, moderation, juftice and patriotifm ; come with all thy fhining train of civil bleffings, that LIBERTY, the infeparable confort, may be eftablifhed, that wealth may flow under thy benign influence, and every means of happinefs be tranfmitted to pofterity. [*Tickler.*]

CHILCIOTHE, Dec. 12.

This evening the honorable Samuel Huntington was fworn into the office of governor, in the reprefentative chamber, in the prefence of both branches of the legiflature. He delivered an elegant and patriotic addrefs on the occafion. Want of room prevents its appearance at prefent.

The legiflature afterwards made the following appointments—the hon. Return J. Meigs, jr. a fenator in the congrefs of the United States, to fupply the vacancy occafioned by the refignation of John Smith, efq. and alfo to reprefent this ftate in that body, for the fix years fucceeding the 4th of March next—Jeremiah M'Clene, efq. is appoited fecretary of ftate.

We have pleafure in communicating to our readers that Mr. Charles Cooper of Lebanon, in Pennfylvania, has invented a double loom with flying fhuttles, by which it is faid that one man will be enabled to weave thirty yards of cloth daily. The nature of the improvement warrant the hope, that all the labour of weaving may hereafter be done with machinery, and that one man will thereby be enabled to attend to the management and fupply of fix or more looms.

POETICAL REPAST.

THE THREE SIGHS,

OR, SORROW, HOPE, AND BLISS.

NEAR yonder cliff there ftands a cot,
 Long favor'd by the foaming tide;
When Edward left the much-lov'd fpot,
 With parting kifs fair Anna figh'd—
"With Edward's prefence bleff'd to-day,
 "But fad will be to-morrow;
"Adieu! adieu!" fhe fcarce could fay,
 And heav'd the figh of *Sorrow.*

Some months had pafs'd in filent grief,
 When Reafon's voice refum'd its fway;
She knew complaint ne'er gave relief,
 So grew refign'd from day to day.
Oft from the cliff fhe'd plaintive cry,
 "He may return to-morrow;"
While thus fhe fang, *Hope's* rifing figh
 Reliev'd the figh of forrow.

And now the veffel homeward fteer'd,
 She faw the well-known token wave—
(The faithful fight her bofom cheer'd)
 The token fhe at parting gave;
Fond Edward cried, with ardent kifs—
 "Thou fhalt be mine to-morrow!"
While thus he fpake, the figh of *Bliss*
 Difpell'd the figh of Sorrow.

THE HUMORIST.

A certain vicar of a facetious turn, walking late one evening, met his curate, highly elevated with the juice of the grape. "So Mr. Twangum, (fays the vicar) where have you been?" "Why doctor, (replies the curate) I have been *spinning it off* with my neighbor Freepot." "I believe you (rejoined the vicar) and now I perceive you are *reeling it home*."

In 1386, Philip II. fent the young conftable de Caftile to Rome, to congratulate Sextus V. on his advancement to the Holy See. The pope imprudently faid, "are there fo few men in Spain that your king fends me one without a *beard?*" "Sire" faid the fierce Spaniard, "if his majefty had poffeffed the leaft idea that you imagined merit lay in a beard, he would, doubtlefs, *have deputed a goat to you, and not a gentleman.*"

A free negro was brought before a magiftrate, and convicted of pilfering; the magiftrate begins to remonftrate—"Do you know how to read?"—"Yes maffa, little!" "Well do you never make ufe of the Bible?"—"Yes, maffa, *I trap my razor on it sometime.*"

MISCELLANY.

The poor Sailor, a poëtical tale, from the German of M. Gellert.

A poor failor, oppreffed with debt, came one day to Philetes, and told him of his diftrefs. Alas! cried he, have pity upon me, and lend me a hundred crowns! yet I have no other furety to give, but my own fincerity:—have pity upon my misfortunes and lend me the hundred crowns for one year only. Philetes, the generous Philetes, the protector of the afflicted, the father of the poor, told out the money to him with joy—"Here friend, faid he, take the money, and give yourfelf no uneafinefs about it; I am too happy in having it in my power to be of ufe to you; thou art honeft, and attentive to thy affairs, and I freely give it thee without any kind of furety."

One year, two years run on, without any notice of our poor failor.—What! will he deceive Philetes! To be a knave? No—behold he returns 'Sir, faid he to Philetes, as he entered, rejoice, for I have now no debt! Behold two hundred crowns which I have gained with your money, I conjure you, deign to except of them, I owe them wholly to you.' 'I do not recollect anfwered Philetes, to have lent you any money, but I fhall confult my book, although I am certain before hand that you owe me nothing.' The failor was concerned and held his peace, but when he found that he perfifted in refufing it, he knew not what to fay. He went away—he came back—he departed he returned—his hands always full. 'Here, fir, faid he, I now bring you the remainder of my fortune; here is ftill another hundred crowns! take it, and do not deprive me of the happinefs of being juft and grateful. I am content, I have no longer any debt; it is to you alone that I owe this felicity; and if you will add one other favour to the many already received, out of this which I bring you, lend me yet once more fifty crowns.' 'Hold, anfwered Philetes, here, my friend, is the money! keep the fruit of thine induftry: thy fincerity and juftice have juftly acquired it! Be my friend, this money is to thyfelf; you only owed me a hundred crowns, I give it to your children.'

Mortal——let all thy actions tend to the good of other mortals; the more generous thou art, the more thou doft refemble the Almighty! whilft you contribute to the well-being of the other men, you only add to your own proper felicity [illegible] that you elevate the foul of him whom you oblige [illegible] noblenefs.

NEW METHOD OF POSTING A COWARD.

[*The following article may ferve to amufe fome of our readers, who are curious enough to learn the different features and freaks of human nature:*]

From the North-Carolina Journal, publifhed at Halifax, Auguft 8th, 18[illegible].

From a fcrummage that took place fome time fince between Mr. Jofeph Bryant and myfelf, I underftand it has been reported by fome of his friends that he whipt me, and I can prove that to be a grand lie. Though I was fo much intoxicated that I could fcarely ftand, he was not able to do that little piece of work, which he thought at the time would be eafily done, and which was the reafon of his attempting it; for I am a better man in manhood than Mr. Bryant, and have fince repeatedly afked him to take any man that he thought proper, and we would go out privately and decide it; as I thought perhaps he did not wifh any fpectators, for I did not. Mr. Bryant refufed to do fo, and faid he did not like fighting, neither did he wifh the name of champion. I told him, if he did not fight me, I fhould take this method of informing his friends, that he had taken diftafte to fighting; and he faid, if I did, he would kill me; fo thofe who are acquainted with Mr. Bryant's ferocity, may fuppofe that I have not long to ftay in this troublefome world.

JULIUS HORTON.

Just received and for Sale,
50 bags of Coffee,
A few bags of Frefh Feathers.
ALSO,
A quantity of Bale Rope, Bagging, and Coarfe Linen. All of which will be offered low for CASH.

Ship, Clarke & Co.

Natchez, 24th Jan. 1809. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL the *Notes* and *Accounts* of *E. Batcheller & Co.* and *E. Batcheller*, that comes under a magiftrate's jurifdiction, will be left in the hands of *Samuel Brooks, Efq.* for collection.

Natchez, Jan. 23, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE NEWMAN having taken his Brother JOHN into partnerfhip, the *tanning, currying, and fhoemaking bufinefs* will be conducted in future under the firm of G. & J. NEWMAN.

G. Newman,
J. Newman.

Wafhington, Jan. 1, 1809.
N. B. Hides and Bark wanted. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds, collector of general tax for the county of Jefferfon, for the year 1807, will be fold to the higheft bidder at the court houfe of faid county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809, fo much of the feveral following tracts of land lying in the faid county as will fatisfy and pay the feveral fums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of faid lands, for the taxes for the aforefaid year 1807, with the [illegible] charges thereon: The owners of faid la[illegible] non-refidents of the Miffiffippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Coppertbwait	800 *acres*	20 *dollars.*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beafley,
Sheriff of Jefferfon county.

Auguft 9. tmnxt

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the fubfcriber on the 26th of October laft, a Negro Man named NAT, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well fet, much marked with the fmall pox, and has a fcar in his face, not recollected where. Nat was lately the property of Nathan Horton, and is fuppofed to be lurking about Pinckneyville or Fort Adams, but may have made towards Kentucky.

Whoever will apprehend faid Negro, and confine him fo that I get him again, fhall receive the above reward, and if delivered to me at Bayou Sarah, all neceffary expences alfo.

Caleb Weeks.

Nov. 9th, 1808. tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the fubfcriber, living in Louifville State of Kentucky, a dark Mulatto Man, named DURS[illegible], the first day of November laft, he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, twenty-nine or thirty years of age, has large eyebrows, a down look, flender made, is accuftomed to [illegible] very artful and fond of drink. It is fuppofed he has made for Natchez or New-[illegible]. Any perfon who will apprehend faid N[illegible] any jail fo that I get h[illegible] fhall receive the above re[illegible] and all [illegible] charges if brought [illegible]

John Martin.

Louifville, Dec[illegible], 1808.

Fifty Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending a Negro Man named JACK, but more frequently called MORGAN, he is about five feet fix inches high, ftout made, a good deal pock marked; wore off [illegible] pantaloons, a ftriped jacket, a blanket great coat, and took off with him a variety of other clothes, he alfo wore ear rings, does not fpeak plain Englifh, and fpeaks a little French, he alfo had about fifty dollars in money with him. He is fuppofed to have gone off with two men one named James Bazzel the other a foldier, his name not known, but I have been informed that he is in company with four men. It is thought he will attempt to go to the Spanifh country,—The above reward will be given if the faid flave is delivered to me at this place, or one half if he is fecured in any goal fo that I do get him again.

William Gillespie.

Fort Adams, 28th Dec. 1808. tf

RUNAWAY

In Lexington Kentucky Jail.

ON the 11th September, 1808, James Sale and J[illegible] Kiefer delivered to me, as Jailor of Fayette county, a *Negro Man, named George*, five feet ten inches high, twenty-fix or twenty-feven years old, ftrait limbed, a little inclined to yellow, and exceffive deaf; had on a few rags under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David M'Ewing, a juftice of the peace for Williamfon county, Tenneffee, purporting the faid *George* to be a runaway from Robert Peoples, of Clarke county, Kentucky; faid Sale and Keifer neglecting to call for the runaway, and he being too fick to remove, information of the cafe was directed and forwarded to Robert Peoples, who I underftood was out of this ftate, on his return he difowned the fellow, faying he was fold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is propable he is now runaway.

The owner is therefore defired to take away faid runaway, and pay expenfes, within fixty days from this date; otherwife he will be further proceeded againft as the law directs.

Nathaniel Prentiss,
Jailor of Fayette County.

Dec. 15th, 1808.

HARRISON & STRIKER,

TAYLORS,

HAVE juft commenced bufinefs in this place, in the Houfe lately occupied by Mr. Grivott, nearly oppofite Mr. Michie's Hotel, Main Street, where Gentlemen and Ladies may have in the neateft manner, and in the fhorteft time, all kinds of work done. They hope from affiduous attention to bufinefs, and the ftyle in which they finifh their work, to merit a fhare of public patronage.

Natchez, Feb. 8, 1809. tf

Montefano Steam Engine and Saw-Mill,

WANTED,

ROUND Cyprefs Logs of large fizes, 12, 24, and 30 French feet long, for fawing into plank and fcantling, to be floated down the Miffiffippi in Rafts, and delivered at the Steam Saw-Mill, for which the fituation on the River offers every facility, and the Engine will take the Logs out of the water. Apply perfonally, or by letter, at *Montefano*, to WM. HERRIES, or POSTLETHWAIT & SHIPP, *Natchez.*

N. B. Ship-builders may be fupplied with the beft White Oak Plank of the proper lengths.

February 1ft, 1809. 8w

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having demands againft the Eftate of *John Robinfon* late of Claiborne county, deceafed, are requefted to bring them in properly attefted; and all thofe indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

Raymond Robinfon,
Adminiftrator.

Claiborne County, Feb. 6th, 18[illegible]. 3t

A BLACKSMITH with a fmall family will meet with encouragement by application to the Sheriff of Wilkinfon county, on the river Amite. None need apply but a good workman. Jan. 18, 1809.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY of from 12 to 14 years of age, who underftands reading and writing and Englifh Grammar, and can come well recommended, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Bufinefs. Apply at the Chronicle office.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE.

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE fubfcriber refpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly fupplied with every thing neceffary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers [illegible] the ftyle in which his [illegible] by his unremitted exertions to [illegible] receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, Auguft 14. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be fold at Public Vendue, at the Court Houfe in Jefferfon County, on Thurfday the 23d of March next, that valuable *Tract of Land*, containing 800 acres, belonging to the eftate of *William Murray*, Efq. dec. fituate, lying and being in faid county, about two and an half miles from the Court Houfe. Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved fecurities.

William Turner,
Admin'r. with the will annexed.

Natchez, 31ft Jan. 1809. tds

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the fubfcribers are appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams County, Commiffioners to receive examine and allow of claims againft the eftate of *Ezekiel Towtonfee*, and that they will attend for that purpofe at the houfe of *Robert Purviance*, in the city of Natchez, on the firft Thurfdays in March, April, May, June and July next and that all claims and demands againft faid eftate which are not exhibited to the Commiffioners within fix months from the date hereof will be forever barred.

J. Newman,
W. Turner, } Commiffioners.
W. Wright.

Natchez, 14th Jan. 1809. tld

NOTICE.

THE Partnerfhip exifting between *John Wilkins, junr.* and *Daniel D Elliott*, having been diffolved by its limitation, thofe having claims againft it are defired to prefent them; and thofe indebted to make payment to J. C. WILKINS & Co.

John Wilkins, junr.
Daniel D. Elliott.

February 1ft. 1809. tf

WANTED

HIGH up on the fouthern waters of Bayou Pierre, a man capable of teaching the Englifh and Lattin Languages; fuch a perfon coming well recommended both for his abilities and morals, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to

Isaac Ross,
David M'Caleb,
Robt. M'Cray.

January 13th, 1809. 5t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subfcriber being defirous to effect a fpeedy and final arrangement of the Eftate of the late *George Fitzgerald*, Efq. deceafed, begs leave to requeft of thofe who are indebted thereto, to make payment with the leaft poffible delay; and the creditors of faid Eftate will be pleafed to exhibit their claims duly authenticated, for payment.

James M'Intofh,
Acting Executor.

Natchez, Jan. 16, 1809 6w

NOTICE.

THE fubfcriber has a quantity of excellent dipt CANDLES, and a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which he will fell low for Cafh or Cotton at cafh price. He lives in the new brick houfe lately occupied by Meffrs. E. Bacheller & Co. nearly oppofite the Poft Office.

Peter Rivaker.

Natchez, Feb. 1, 1809. 3t

For Sale at the Vendue Office,

A trunk of Ladies, well afforted Black Morocco and Calf Skin Shoes and Slippers, containing 357 pair,
French Brandy, in pipes,
Queens Ware, in crates, afforted,
150 barrels of Allum, Turk's Ifland and Liverpool Salt.
Beft Kentucky and Heffian Cotton Bagging,
Kentucky and German Linens,
Baling Rope,
Bed Cords,
Four cafes of Ladies fafhionable Straw Bonnets,
Eighteen half pieces of white, yellow and red flannel,
A cafe of Caftor Hats,
Twenty-three cafes of Sweet Olive Oil,
One hundred and eleven cafes of beft Bourdeaux Wine,
Thirty boxes of Anchovies, Capers, &c.
Twenty-nine cafes of Brandy Fruits.

John Henderson.

Natchez, 31ft Jan. 1809. 3t

Wanted to Hire immediately,

A NEGRO MAN of fober induftrious habits, and who underftands taking care of horfes. Alfo, a boy of from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply to

The Printers.

February 1, 1809. tf

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 34.)

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TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

I. IT shall be published weekly, on a sheet of the present size, at six dollars per annum—Three dollars always in advance.

II. Any person subscribing for a less time than one year, must pay the whole amount, for the time he subscribes, in advance.

III. Any person procuring ten subscribers; and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to the Chronicle during such advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS of no more length than breadth, inserted one time for one dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

DOMESTIC.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(Continued from our paper of the 8th.)

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR. MADISON.

(EXTRACT.)

Paris, 17*th Feb.* 1808.

Enclosed is a copy of the answer of the minister of marine to my letter of the 13th inst. in relation to the sale of a part of the cargo of the ship James Adams. It would now appear that the promises of forbearance made by another department are applicable to vessels sequestered in the ports, and not to such as have been captured at sea.

—

THE SECRETARY OF MARINE TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

(EXTRACT.)

5*th Division of Prizes,*
Paris, Feb. 15, 1808.

TRANSLATION.

I observe to you moreover that the question now is not as to a vessel sequestered in port; but as to a prize made at sea, and seized for a contravention of the decree of the 17th of Dec. last; that the provisional sale ordered on account of the "average" is for the interest as well of the captured as of the captors, and that it is directed according to the case provided for by the regulation of the 2d Praireal, 11th year.

—

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR. MADISON.

Paris, 1*st Dec.* 1807.

SIR—I have this moment received a letter from his majesty's minister of foreign relations of which I subjoin a copy, and am, sir, &c. &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

—

MR. CHAMPAGNY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

(TRANSLATION.)

Milan, 24*th Nov.* 1807.

SIR—The execution of the measures taken against the English commerce has frequently caused reclamations on your part. The intention of his majesty, without doubt, is, that every particular abuse may be repressed; but the federal government cannot make any complaint against the measures themselves, and while the U. S. allow that their vessels may be visited by England, that she may drag them into her ports and turn them from their destination, while they do not oblige England to respect their flag and the merchandize which it covers—while they permit that power to apply to them the absurd rules of blockade which it has set up with a view of injuring France—they bind themselves by that tolerance towards England to allow also the application of the measures of reprisals which France is obliged to employ against her. His majesty regrets, without doubt, to have been forced to recur to such measures: he knows also that the commercial classes may have to suffer in consequence of them, particularly those who having habitual relations with England, using a common language, and often mixing their interests, might more frequently occasion an apprehension of some commercial connivance with the English, inasmuch as they would have greater facility in covering it. This circumstance made it necessary to use towards them precautions more exact and an unceasing watchfulness, in order not to be exposed to abuses, which might result from a less constant vigilance. But it is not to France, it is to England that these inconveniences to individuals ought to be imputed. She it is who has given the example of measures unjust, illegal and infringing on the sovereignty of nations. To oblige her to renounce them it has become necessary to combat her with her own arms: in violating the rights of all nations she has united them all by a common interest, and it is for them to have recourse to force against her—to forbid the search (*la vasite*) of their vessels—the taking away of their crews—and to declare themselves against measures which wound their dignity and independence. The unjust pretensions of England will be kept up as long as those whose rights she violates are silent—and what government has had more to complain of against her than the U. States? All the difficulties which have given rise to your reclamations, sir, would be removed with ease, if the government of the U. S. after complaining of the injustice and violence of England, took with the whole continent the part of guaranteeing itself therefrom. England has introduced into the maritime war an entire disregard for the rights of nations: it is only in forcing her to a peace, that it is possible to recover them. On this point the interest of nations is the same—all have their honor and their independence to defend. Accept, sir, &c. &c.

CHAMPAGNY.

—

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR. MADISON.

(EXTRACT.)

Paris, 5*th April*, 1808.

"I received the dispatches you did me the honor to address to me by Mr. Lewis on the 26th ult.

"Though I had complained often and earnestly of both the principles and operation of the emperor's decrees of Nov. 1806, and December 1807, (having written at least twenty notes on the different cases which have arisen from them) yet as the president's orders were express that on receipt of your letter I should superadd to whatever representations might have been previously made, a formal remonstrance against those decrees, I did not lose a moment in writing and presenting the enclosed note; the terms of which I hope appear to be such as were proper or necessary to the case, and calculated either to obtain a recal of the illegal measures, or to leave in full force the rights accruing to the United States from a failure on the part of France to recal them. To this note I have not yet received an answer, nor have I reason to expect one soon; as the emperor has left Paris (it is said for Spain) and had at no time before he set out, indicated any alteration in the view which originally produced the decrees in question.

"Mr. Pinkney found means (in the return to the continent of M. M'Alopeus) to communicate the president's view on the subject of the general embargo, and particularly the desire he had that it should not be considered as a measure of hostility against any foreign nation. Some explanations of this kind, were perhaps necessary in England where, from the misrepresentations of our own people, the character of the policy was likely to be misunderstood; but as neither the same, nor any other reason existed for making them here, none have been offered."

—

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR. CHAMPAGNY.

Paris, April 2, 1808.

SIR—Having submitted to the government of the United States, copies of the imperial decrees of the 21st Nov. 1806, and 17th Dec. 1807, and of the expositions which your excellency has been pleased at different times to give of them, I have recently received the instructions of the president to remonstrate against both the provision and operation of the said decrees, on the ground of their intracting as well the positive stipulations of a particular treaty as the incontestible principles of public law.

In discharging this duty, your excellency will permit me to recal to your remembrance the 12th and 14th articles of the treaty made between the United States and France, on the 30th September 1800. These articles provide that—

"1. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any part whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandize with perfect security and liberty from the countries, ports, and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever; and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforesaid, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be or be not under the jurisdiction of the same power, unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged, or invested."

"2. That vessels sailing for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, may be turned away from such port or place, but they shall not be detained, nor any part of their cargo (not contraband) confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, they shall again attempt to enter; but they shall be permitted to go to any other port or place they shall think proper."

"3. That free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted."

These stipulations are not more clear in themselves, nor of more indisputable applications and authority in the present case, than the injunction of public law by which they are inforced, viz. that local regulations (excepting by virtue of convention) cannot apply to foreign nations on the high seas, without violating the rights of the one, and the freedom of the other; that blockades can only exist when places are so invested; that no serious attempt can be made to approach them without exposing the parties making them to imminent danger; that merchant vessels may be visited without any degradation to the flag of the nation to which they belong, &c. &c. But why multiply proofs of a position which is not denied? Does not the official report of your enlightened predecessor of the 21st November 1806, admit the illegitimacy of the original decree? Does it not expressly say that the doctrines of blockades introduced by England, are monstrous and indefensible, and that the practice like the doctrine, is a mockery of right and an insult upon reason? After strictues so severe, because so just, what can be said for the policy of France, which differs in nothing from that of England? Has your excellency attempted to defend either the theory or the practice of this policy on the ground of its conformity to the principles of public law? Or have you done more at any time, or on any occasion, than to seek a justification for it on the bare suggestion that the U. States have acquiesced in the measures of England? And how has even this suggestion been maintained? By an exposition of the wrongs inflicted on American commerce, and which have been notoriously practised by all the beligerents in turn! Have not the ships of the U. S. been encountered by all? Have they not been turned from their original destination? Have they not been dragged into foreign ports for adjudication? Have they not in several instances been burnt on the high sea? Is not the argument rounded on this state of things equally good for either or for all the beligerents? And can France derive from rights which do not equally accrue to her enemies? There is, however, another and a better answer to this suggestion which your excellency has already seen, in the letter I had the honor of writing to you on the 16th February last, viz. that the suggestion is neither well nor plausibly founded—and that the U. S. neither have submitted nor will submit to the usurpations of G. Britain, nor to those of any other nation.

Accept, sir, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations.

—

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Madison.

Paris, April 12, 1808.

"I have detained Mr. Lewis till today, on the supposition that my letter of the 2d instant would be answered. This was, however, a mere accommodation to forms, as the absence of the emperor and the minister of foreign relations rendered this supposition highly improbable. There being then no public reason for Mr. Lewis's longer stay in Paris, and the permission to the Osage to prosecute her voyage to England, not including one to return to France, I have thought it best that he should embark with such dispatches as were ready to proceed to Falmouth in England, and thence, after receiving Mr. Pinkney's orders, return with all possible expedition to the U. States. He has accordingly been instructed to this effect."

—

Extracts of a letter from General Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated

Paris, June 25, 1808.

"The St. Michael arrived at L'Orient on the 1st inst. and like the Osage, was immediately put under sequestration. It was not till the 8th that Mr. Baker arrived here.

The remonstrance ordered, with respect to the terms of M. Champagny's letter of the 15th of January, shall be executed the moment the prince of Benevento returns from Valençay: and I hope in a way which, while it makes the French government sensible of the offensiveness of those terms, will not obstruct the road to friendly and respectful explanations on its part.

To give this a chance of finding Mr. Livingston at Bordeaux, I must close it here"

With very high respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State.

Paris, July 18, 1808.

SIR—I avail myself of the detention of the Arcturus, to transmit the copies of two letters, which I have written to M. de Champagny. The one in execution of the president's orders with regard to the offensive terms employed by that minister in his note of the 15th of January last; the other demanding from him, on the part of his government, an avowal or disavowal of the conduct of rear admiral Baudin, in burning or otherwise destroying on the high seas, four American ships and their cargoes.

I have the honor to be sir,
With very high consideration,
Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State.

—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to M. Champagny, dated Paris, July 4th. 1808.

SIR—It has been made the duty of the undersigned to bring to the view of the French government, an official [illegible] addressed to him, on the 15th [illegible] last, by his majesty's minister [illegible] rior relations; and which in the opinion of the president is calculated to derogate from the rights of the United States, as an independent nation. The note is in the following words, viz. (*See M. Champagny's letter of the 15th January*, 1808.)

On this note the undersigned would remark:

1st. That the United States have a right to elect their own policy with regard to England, as they have with regard to France; and that it is only while they continue to exercise this right, without suffering any degree of restraint from either power, that they can maintain the independent relation in which they stand to both: whence it follows, that to have pronounced, in the peremptory tone of the preceding note, the effects which the measures of the British government ought to have produced on their councils and conduct, was a language less adapted to accomplish its own object, than to offend against the respect due from one independent nation to another: and,

2d. That the alternative to be found in the last paragraph, and which leaves the United States to choose between an acquiescence in the views of France, against Great Britain, and a confiscation of all American property, sequestered by order of his imperial majesty, is equally offensive to both governments: to France as it would impute to her a proposition founded on wrong to individuals; and to the U. States, as it would imply, on their part, a subjugation to pecuniary interests, totally inconsistent with their principles, and highly dishonorable to their character.

His excellency will be persuaded that the president in directing the undersigned to make this representation had no object in view, beyond that of seeking an explanation which cannot but tend to promote the harmony of the two powers.

The minister plenipotentiary of the United States.
(Signed)
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations.

—

Copy of a letter from General Armstrong to M. Champagny, dated, Paris, July 10th, 1808.

SIR—Your excellency will see, by the enclosed extracts from two letters, which his majesty's minister of marine has done me the honor to address to me on the 18th of April, and 13th of June last, that the property taken from the four American ships, destroyed by rear admiral Baudin, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the imperial council of prizes, to be judged by it, as a case of ordinary capture.

To your excellency, it will be unnecessary to remark, that whatever may be the decision of this council, in relation to the merchandize which has been saved, the case presents a question of much higher import, and entirely beyond the jurisdiction of a maratime court, viz the kind and degree of reparation which shall be due for the ships and merchandize which have been destroyed? And by way of opening this subject, your excellency will permit me to ask—whether his majesty's government does or does not, justify the conduct of rear admiral Baudin in burning or otherwise destroying on the high seas, the ships and merchandize of a neutral and friendly power?

I pray your excellency, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
M. Champagny.

—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, July 26. 1808.

"It would have given me the highest pleasure to have drawn from this government such explanations on the general subject of our differences with them, as would have met the friendly and equitable views of the U. S. but I owe it to you as well as myself to declare, that every attempt for that purpose, hitherto made, has failed, and under circumstances which by no means indicate any change, in this respect, for the better."

With very high consideration,
I am, sir, your most obt servt.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
James Madison, Esq. Secretary of State.

—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State. Paris, August 7th, 1808.

"I wrote a few lines to you yesterday.—Two weeks have gone by without any new condemnation. My remonstrances continue to remain unanswered.

"P. S. I enclose you a copy of my note of yesterday to M. de Champagny."

—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong, dated Paris, August 6, 1808.

Mr. Armstrong presents his compliments to M. de Champagny, and begs leave to inform him, that having for some months past made trial of the artificial waters of Trivoli, without any useful effect, his physician has prescribed for him those of Bourbon d'Archambault. Should M. de Champagny have any communications to make to Mr. Armstrong, he will be pleased to address them as usual, to the Hotel de Legation Americane, Rue Vanguard, No. 100, whence they will be regularly and promptly transmitted to Bourbon.

On leaving Paris, Mr. Armstrong thinks proper to state his regrets, that the political relations of the two powers continue to wear an aspect less auspicious to their good understanding than is wished for by those who are the friends of both.

That his majesty has a right to make such municipal regulations as he may deem proper, with regard to foreign commerce, neither is nor has been denied—For example, he may forbid the entry into the ports of France of American ships, which have touched in England, or been destined to England; and he may either sequester or confiscate such vessels of the U. States as shall infringe these laws, after due promulgation and notice thereof; but beyond this, the U. States hope and believe, that his majesty will not go.

M. de Champagny will not fail to seize the distinction which these remarks present, between the authority of municipal regulations and that of public law, and will decide whether it does or does not offer a ground on which the good understanding, so long and so usefully maintained between the United States and France, may be preserved, and a degree of intercourse between them revived, which shall have the effect of reanimating their industry.

Does his majesty fear that the balance of trade, arising from this renewed industry, would go to the advantage of England? Means are certainly not wanting to prevent this consequence: would it not be entirely avoided by making it a condition of the commerce in question, that all the ships leaving France shall take (in some article or articles of her produce or manufacture) the full amount of the cargoes they bring hither?

Ships sailing under this regulation would, or would not, go voluntarily to England. If they went voluntarily, it would be because that country afforded the best markets for the productions of France, in which case the habitual result would be entirely changed, & England ceasing to receive a balance for her manufactures, would begin to pay one to the United States on the productions of France.—Could France wish a state of commerce more prosperous than this?

If, on the other hand, the American ships did not go voluntarily to England, but were captured and sent in for adjudication, it may be fairly presumed that the United States could no longer hesitate about becoming a party to the war against England.

Thus in either case the interests of his majesty would be directly advanced by the measure: in the one, the wants of France and her colonies would be not only regularly supplied, but she would herself become an entrepot for the supply of the continent; in the other, the wishes of his majesty as expressed in February last, would be directly promoted.

Mr. Armstrong has the honor of renewing to M. de Champagny the assurances of his very high consideration.

Documents to be continued.

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1809.

The statement made in our last week's paper, relative to Geo. Poindexter, esq. our delegate in congress, having got leave of absence during the balance of the session, we are induced to believe is incorrect, as that gentleman has since resumed his seat in congress. We stated it upon the authority of a paragraph in the *Washington Federalist*, of the 22d of December.

—

John Horne Tooke, who was represented to have died lately in London, was, at the date of the last accounts, alive and recovering.

—

DIED—At Belle Fontain, on the Missouri after a short and distressing illness, Lieut. Jos. Dorr, of the United States' Army. *Missouri Gaz.*

—

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of S. Carolina, on the 7th inst. a resolution was submitted and agreed to, that the Members appear at the next session in the manufactures of the United States.

—

The Philadelphia premium Society have awarded the premium of 50 dollars to Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, for the best specimen of 20 yards superfine broad cloth manufactured in this country. The Board of Managers declare the specimen equal in workmanship and superior in the fineness of its wool to any imported.

—

The Editors of the Washington Monitor states the following to be the propositions made by the Emperors of Russia and France to G. Britain.

1st. Hanover to be restored to G. Britain.

2d. Brunswick to be restored to the heirs of the Duke.

3d. Holland to be restored to the Prince of Orange.

4th. Portugal to be restored to the Duke of Braganza, to become a British Colony.

5th. King Ferdinand (of Naples) retain Cicily.

6th. Joseph Napoleon to become King of Spain and the Indies.

His Britannic majesty's schooner Priam, of six guns, Lieut. Miles, lately arrived at Boston, from Hallifax with dispatches, and for the accommodation of Mr. Howe's return home. The proclamation for keeping open the ports of Nova Scotia to neutrals is extended to April next.

Judge Croke, the governor of Nova Scotia, *pro tem.* in addressing the assembly, expressed his hope for the restoration of a good understanding with America, and the Assembly reciprocated the sentiment. From his situation, as judge of the Admiralty, Mr Croke would be benefited by war; but he is universally spoken of as a worthy disinterested man. He was no commender of Berkeley's conduct, nor of that of the Nova Scotia Assembly in voting him a sword; which vote however, the venerable Gov. Wentworth refused to confirm.

We are informed that Mr. H. Kelly of Wilmington, Agent for this State, has received orders to charter a suitable vessel to transport immediately one company of 60 men to New-Orleans.

—

Lord Eldon a member of the British Cabinet, said in the House of Lords, "that the orders in council would at least make America sensible of the policy of joining England in a war against France."

His Lordship was perfectly right in regard to the supposed effect these orders would have on *some* of our politicians, who tremble at, and would "seek protection under the British cannon," but is completely mistaken in regard to the great body of our citizens, who will not be bullied into a war against the inclination of their interests. Lord Eldon ought to have known that we were not a second *Tuscany*.

Bal. E. Post.

—

In the house of representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Sloan said, that congress had no more right to annihilate commerce than the *market* commissioners of Philadelphia had to prohibit *markets* altogether—that the embargo was an agreeable measure both to England and France—that it was highly injurious to our own citizens, and might stir up civil commotion—and that it ought to be immediately repealed.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

—

The Washington Federalist tells us, that on the subject of Campbell's resolution, Mr Mumford made an "animated speech;" and that Mr. Quincy made a "luminous speech"—but that the speech Mr. Sloan made was both "animated and luminous."

The force of SCIENCE could not farther go,
To form the last she joined the other two!

Pub. Adv.

—

A gentleman of respectability, who arrived in town a few days since, from the Chickesaw Bluffs, says that when he passed Colbert's Ferry on the Tennessee river, he saw a party of armed Chickesaws, in number 32, who were on their way to make war upon the settlement, at the lower end of the Muccel Shoals—Geo. Colbert appeared to be much exasperated against the government of the U. States, for not having removed those settlers long since, in consequence of the several remonstrances of his nation—with much difficulty the gentleman above alluded to, prevailed on Colbert to send his warriors home and wait the result of another application to the president of the U. States to redress the grievance of which the Chickesaws complain—They claim the lands which it is understood the U. States agreed to cede to Doublehead and some other Chickesaws, so soon as the Chickesaw claim could be extinguished. Should the U. States not do something in this business soon, it is much feared that the Chickesaws will undertake to redress their grievances themselves.

Nashville Paper.

The following Prologue *to the* Comedy *of* John Bull, *written for the occasion, was delivered on Friday evening last, by one of the young gentlemen performers, but the noise occasioned by the storm then raging was such as to prevent its being heard in all parts of the house :*

IS the Coast clear ? and may we safely enter,
And give a sample of a mo[illegible]ell venture ?
[illegible], this night, spite of the Embargo,
We'll here display a little British Cargo.
The Goods we'll warrant fresh as just imported ;
'Tis yours to say if well or ill assorted,
Judge for yourselves—I'll shew the Bill of Lading,
For such I think's the fairest way of trading.
As honest Dealers, we offer you no trash ;
Your smiles our pay, they pass with us for Cash.
[illegible] we've a portrait drawn for blunt John Bull ;
We think the tints not glaring ; nor yet dull.
Of honest Patrick too, we have a painting ;
With an old Woman scolding, and a young one fainting.
Of Dealers too, in Justice, Fop'ry and Trade,
Some of them drawn in light, and some in shade.
[illegible], I can't proceed, I hear the sound
[illegible] oars, as o'er the waves it bounds ;
An empty sound, and while in air it floats
Seems like the thunder of those Warlike Boats.
Which tho' they've cannon, yet their strength's the law,
Of which we Traders stands so much in awe ;
For as bad Consciences, but ourselves annoy ;
[illegible] their owners only, can destroy.—
[illegible] I'll be off and join the crew within,
[illegible] we [illegible] all is safe, and then our sales begin.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY,
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 14, 1809.

Mr. Mead, from the committee appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this house, on the present state of affairs with foreign nations, made the following report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table :

Under all forms of government established by civilized nations, a system of intercourse and traffick has been adopted to suit the various interests and promote the mutual welfare of the parties. At the conclusion of the revolution, which severed the bonds by which the colonies of America were made subservient to the views of Great Britain, a compact formed with her, by which the rights of both parties were acknowledged, and as far as national honor or faith could bind, they were pledged for a faithful fulfilment thereof. This compact was hardly formed before it was violated by Great Britain, and the faith of that nation sullied by her avarice and ambition. The northern posts were detained contrary to treaty ; the negroes plundered from our farmers, were withheld contrary to treaty and her whole course indicated a wanton disregard of honor and honesty.

The United States having adopted principles of policy into her government favorable to national peace, agriculture and domestic happiness, forbore to claim her rights at the point of the bayonet, until the cup of forbearance was exhausted to the bottom. When her indignation was just about to burst, and the sleeping bayonet awake from its scabbard, Great Britain saw the storm and at length averted our wrath by a dilatory fulfilment of her angagements. The United States once more retired within herself, and the plow and the loom were seen to contend with the prow for the honors of their country. They had not long engaged in that profitable conflict before this avaricious nation bid us forego our native enterprize, and crouch beneath his power. The United States felt the insult, but restrained the impulse ; her wisdom and virtue had taught her the sweets of husbandry and the profits of naval industry ; her sons, trained to hardihood, could little brook the lofty attitude of Islanders, but directed by those patriotic sages to whom they had committed their political concerns, they again exerted their forbearance and their love of country once controuled the martial ardour of their souls.

When France commenced her gigantic efforts for the emancipation of civil liberty, America by a sympathy honorable to her citizens, felt a deep concern for her fate and fervantly implored the God of Battles in their behalf. The delusion was soon visible and fanaticism, demagogues or fatality, led the people back from their golden dreams of freedom to a new set of chains equally despotic and subversive of civil right. America wept o'er her disappointment, and determining to depend alone upon herself, retired from the intrigues and sanguinary policy of Europe to the homespun manners and measures of her own children. We had just began to emerge from the destructive effects of the revolution, and our country to feel the full advantages of peace, when the rival powers of Europe, France and England ; saw with a jaundiced eye, our rising greatness. Had we been in their neighborhood, like Rome, we should have been their sovereign ; or, like Holland, ultimately their slave. But thanks to the Providence that directs our destiny, we are separated from them by an ocean, and amply provided with the means of defence and offence.

Great Britain on her part, has lost no opportunity to oppose our growth or interrupt our tranquility with a rapacious cupidity. She, under the sanction of her own laws, has plundered our merchantmen and commenced an open war with our commerce ; she has poluted our shores with the blood of our own citizens ; she has promoted and encouraged a system of murder and robbery, never before known among nations of polished manners ; her orders of council are adopted as sham pretences for rapine, and her blockades mere subterfuges for her atrocity ; she has dared to insult our patriotism, by a tender of his majesty's gracious protection against our own government, and employed every stratagem to seduce our citizens into a violation of the laws and ordinances of their own country. Such outrages are familiar to his majesty's gracious policy ; and Mr Canning will be entitled to all the credit of having placed his country on a point from which she must retreat with disgrace ; he has brought us to a time when forbearance becomes criminal and war preferable to peace ; to follow him further, will operate a relinquishment of national honor, and a total surrender of national character.

France, finding us quiescent, under the outrages of Great Britain, thinks herself safe in the adoption of the like policy, and in all the wantonness of her power, her pledged faith, and as far as possible, pursues the doctrines of the British cabinet ; she has robbed our citizens on the high seas, and totally abandoning the obligations, of treaty, has burnt our vessels and set the laws of nations and her own honor at naught.

England, bolstered by her navy ; and France, by her continental usurpations, have lost sight of all neutral rights. They have forgotten the definitions of treaty, justice, and national faith, in their gigantic strides to universal empire, buoyed by their respective acquisitions, they have enveloped in their ambition the claims, the peace and happiness of every nation on the globe, and denial of their sovereignity is by them denounced as sacriledge against their holy supremacy.

To resist their repeated attacks on the rights of their respective neighbors, the feeble potentates of Europe and Asia have in vain exerted their strength and displayed their policy. Superior genius, or fortune, has given the continent, stained with the blood of millions to the one ; the other proudly rides the ocean in tyrannic triumph

Under this accumulation of insult and injury, it behoves us to assume a new course of policy, and either return to the vassal state of colonies, or once more enter into the unprofitable contest of shedding human blood. To enter manfully into the conflict, we shall indulge the patriotic ardour of our citizens, and soon, very soon, teach these plundering potentates of Europe, that America possesses the power and can restrain their inordinate avarice and ambition. With these impressions and the highest confidence in the general administration, WE, the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in General Assembly convened, do adopt the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the policy adopted and persued by Mr. Jefferson towards France and England, has been wise, conformable to the spirit of our government, securative of the rights, liberty and property of our citizens, for which he is entitled to the affection and confidence of his country.

Resolved, That the patriotic firmness of the present congress, is viewed as a noble and magnanimous example for the adoption of their constituents, and worthy of their warmest confidence and support.

Resolved, That we will contribute our full proportion to the defence of our common country, and pledge ourselves to march to any port, and perform any duty, which may be required for the preservation of our rights, independence and honor.

Teste,

B. R. GRAYSON, c. h. r.

—On a motion made and seconded, that this house do come to the following resolutions, to wit :

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the debates and proceedings of the House of Representatives, at their last session, on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council, have been inaccurately and falsely reported and published, and the person or persons who presumed to impose them on the public as genuine, have been guilty of gross partiality, misrepresentation and falsehood.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution, be signed by the speaker, and that the clerk of this house, furnish the editors of the Natchez papers with attested copies thereof for publication.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said resolutions, be laid over until to morrow.

Wednesday, February 15.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions of yesterday respecting the debates and proceedings of the House of Representatives at their last session.

On motion—Ordered, That Mr. Cook be excused from voting on said resolutions.

A motion, was then made that the said resolutions be agreed to.

And on the question thereupon, it was resolved, in the affirmative—yeas 7, nays 3.

The yeas and rays being called for, those who voted in the affirmative are, Ferdinand L. Claiborne, speaker, Henry Cassells, Henry D. Downs, Henry Hunter, Cowles Mead, William B. Shields, and William Snodgrass.

Those who voted in the negative are, John Caller, Lemuel Henry and Philander Smith.

On motion—Resolved, That so much of the journal as ralates to the vote given on the resolutions just passed, be published with the said resolution.

" Samuel Cook, (a member) who was excused from voting on the resolution contradicting the report of the last session of the House of Representatives, on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council, considering that report substantially true, begs leave to enter this his solemn protest against the adoption of said resolution.

SAMUEL COOK."

Stephen Bullock, esq. was absent at Claiborne Court, when this subject was taken up.

F. L. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A true copy. Teste,
B. R. GRAYSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A gentleman from Cadiz, under date of October 6, says, it is rumored that the Supreme Junta of this government are about to take into consideration the propriety of reclaiming from the United States, the territory of Louisiana, which had been clandestinely extorted from Spain by France, and by the latter illegally transferred to the United States."

On Saturday arrived here the French private armed schooner Fortimee, from the city of St. Domingo, in 20 days. The advices by this vessel contradict the account of the city of St. Domingo being in the possession of the British.

Norfolk Ledger, 19th inst.

No papers received by this day's mail beyond Kentucky.

To the Editors of the Chronicle.

IN a conversation with Mr. Covington since my letter to Mr. Bullock, I find that I had misconceived the extent of Mr. C's expressions to me as conveyed in that letter. The positive assurances of capt. Magruder, that Mr. Bullock had misrepresented his declarations, and the general remark of Mr. Covington at the *same time,* that the debates were perverted in several particulars, and were so admitted to be by Mr. Bullock himself in an interview which he had with him, may have led to the mistake. Mr. Covington's impressions were (as he has stated to me) at the time I introduced the declaration of independence in debate, that I intended it as a reflection on Mr. Jefferson, and he had expressed himself publicly to that effect on several occasions. But Mr. C. is willing to admit that his impressions may have been erroneous.

W. B. SHIELDS.

February 17, 1809

THEATRE.

ON Thursday evening, 2d of March, another representation will take place—Tickets to be had at the usual place—Doors open at 6 o'clock. P. M

To prevent if possible a further call for additional instalments, and to relieve the feelings of visitors, who, no doubt find it irksome to request Tickets gratis, the Managers have determined that Tickets in future shall be delivered at *Two Dollars* cash, to such persons, as under existing regulations are entitled to admission.

The Managers with much regret find it necessary to call the attention of Subscribers to the 8th article of the Rules : " Servants cannot be admitted into the Audience Room" under any pretence.

It is requested that Servants left in charge of carriages, &c. may be prevented by their respective Masters, from being guilty of noisy or disorderly conduct, during the performance.

Natchez, 22d Feb. 1809. 2t

FOR SALE a valuable tract of LAND on Buffaloe, about an half a mile above the public road leading to the bridge, containing sixteen hundred acres, covered with cane, except fifty acres of cleared land, well watered by a fine creek, and excellent springs—titles indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

John Chotard.

16th Feb 1809. tf

TO BE RENTED.

THE FARM belonging to the estate of R. P. Smith, consisting of 50 acres 1st rate land, in a complete state of cultivation, lying on Second creek, about nine miles from Natchez ; It has been occupied the last two years by John J. Mitchel. There is a comfortable dwelling house and a number of cabins on it. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber.

Calvin Smith.

18th Feb. 1809. tf

TO BE RENTED.

THE PLANTATION in about ten miles of the city of Natchez, consisting of one hundred acres of land, under fence, with good temporary houses—the land is creek bottom, and of the first quality. The use of ten or twelve Milch Cows, and three or four hundred bushels of Corn can be had with the place. Apply to

Jos: Pannill.

Natchez, 13th Feb. 1809. tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a small roan HORSE, thirteen hands and an inch or fourteen hands high, with a swab tail and main, has been roached, shod before, no brands recollected. The above reward will be given on delivery of the Horse to the subscriber in Washington.

G. Newman.

18th Feb. 1808. 4t

FOR SALE at this Office, a General Map of North America, from the latest observations, with the distances of all the principal Cities and Towns. Those who wish to become purchasers, had better apply soon, here being but few copies left on hand.

LINES,

EXTEMPORE BY THOMAS PAINE, JULY, 1803.

Quick as the lightning's vivid flash,
The poet's eye o'er Europe rolls;
Sees battles rage—hears tempests crash,
And flies at horror's threatning scowl.

Mark ambition's ruthless king,
With crimson'd banners scath the globe;
While trailing after conquest's wing,
Man's festr'ring wounds his demons probe.

Pall'd with streams of reeking gore,
That stain the proud imperial day;
He turns to view the western shore,
Where freedom holds her bloodless sway.

'Tis here her sage triumphant sways,
An empire in the people's love;
'Tis here the sovereign will obeys,
No KING but HE who RULES ABOVE.

THE HUMORIST.

Bannister being in company one day, and the conversation turning on the subject of dreams, a person said he dreamed of lice, an evening or two before. Bannister observed that it was not wonderful, as people generally dreamed at night of what *was running in their head all day.*

MISCELLANY.

One of the most valuable, and certainly one of the most charming sources of pleasure and refinement, is an intimate friendship of the sexes. In the one, it inspires a purity and delicacy of sentiment, which masculine pursuits at least do not create, and the other it rallies above those little follies, which sometimes render female society insipid to the man of literature and taste. Generally speaking women were never intended for science; but most surely also they were never designed for the mere play things of man. Their natures seem susceptible of so many endearing sympathies, and formed for the growth of so many amiable and some times commanding virtues, that nothing but brutal insensibility, or lamentable depravity, can suffer us for a moment to be indifferent to them. Hence it is, that in the most refined state of society, women has always held the most exalted rank.

THE KISS—*A TALE.*

From the German of Mr. Gerstenberg.

When I was a youth my father sent me to Paphos, to study love, which I there learnt of a Dryad..... Fair one, you may now learn of me what a Kiss is. The Nymphs and Dryads never met to dance, without making me one of the party: for I was dedicated to the God of Love, and every thing within me expressed the sentiment.

At this tender age, I tasted the most pure pleasure. All Paphos, to me, seemed to dance; for the little loves danced over my head, and the flowers danced under my feet. Among the Dryads there was one who affected always to chuse me for her partner; she never failed to smile at me sweetly, to squeeze my hand and blush afterwards with all the grace of modesty. And I squeezed also the hand of the Dryad, and blushed when I danced with her. Even before Aurora had quitted the ocean, I was already in the grove, sporting with my amiable Dryad.

Sometimes I surprised her in the groves, where she had retired, amidst the thickest foliage, and where she wished to be discovered: sometimes she watched me when I hid myself, and, when she discovered me, fled, and I persued in hopes of overtaking her. But all of a sudden, she would inclose herself in the bark of an oak, and elude my pursuit. And when I had sought her long in vain, she used to burst into loud firs of laughter; then I intreated her to come out of her place of concealment, and immediately I saw her issue, smiling, from the body of the tree.

One day as I was playing with my Dryad in the woods, she tenderly patted my cheeks, and said, "Press your lips against mine." "I pressed my lips against her's; but, Heavens! What pleasure did I then experience! No, the honey that flows from Mount Hymettus, is not so sweet; nor the fruit of the vines of Surentum; even Nectar, which Ganymede presents to the immortal Gods, is a thousand times less delicious.

Then she again glued her lips to mine. In the intoxication of my transport, I cried, Oh, incomparable beauty! tell me the name of this exquisite pleasure, which glides into my very soul from thy lips, whenever our lips meet each other? She answered, with a gracious smile—a KISS!

NOTICE.

ALL the *Notes* and *Accounts* of *E. Batcheller & Co.* and *E. Batcheller*, that come under a magistrate's jurisdiction, will be left in the hands of *Samuel Brooks, Esq.* for collection.

Natchez, Jan. 23, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE NEWMAN having taken his Brother JOHN into partnership, the *tanning, currying, and shoemaking business* will be conducted in future under the firm of G. & J. NEWMAN.

G. Newman,
J. Newman.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1809.
N. B. Hides and Bark wanted. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds collector of general tax for the county of Jefferson, for the year 1807, will be sold to the highest bidder at the court house of said county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809, so much of the several following tracts of land lying in the said county, as will satisfy and pay the several sums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of said lands, for the taxes for the aforesaid year 1807, with the costs and charges thereon: The owners of said lands being non-residents of the Mississippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Copperthwait	800 *acres*	20 *dollars.*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beasley,
Sheriff of Jefferson county.

August 9. tmnxt

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 26th of October last, a Negro Man named NAT, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, much marked with the small pox, and has a scar in his face, not recollected where. Nat was lately the property of Nathan Horton, and is supposed to be lurking about Pinckneyville or Fort Adams, but may have made towards Kentucky.

Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and confine him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered to me at Bayou Sarah, all necessary expences also.

Caleb Weeks.

Nov. 9th, 1808. tf

Fifty Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending a Negro Man named JACK, but more frequently called MORGAN, he is about five feet six inches high, stout made, a good deal pock marked, wore off a pair of red pantaloons, a striped jacket, a blanket great coat, and took off with him a variety of other clothes, he also wore ear rings, does not speak plain English, and speaks a little French, he also had about fifty dollars in money with him. He is supposed to have gone off with two men one named James Bazzel, the other a soldier, his name not known, but I have been informed that he is in company with four men. It is thought he will attempt to go to the Spanish country.—The above reward will be given if the said slave is delivered to me at this place, or one half if he is secured in any goal so that I do get him again.

William Gillespie.

Fort Adams, 28th Dec. 1808. tf

RUNAWAY,

In Lexington Kentucky Jail.

ON the 11th September, 1808, James Sale and Jacob Kiefer delivered to me, as Jailor of Fayette county, a *Negro Man, named George*, five feet ten inches high, twenty six or twenty-seven years old, strait limbed, a little inclined to yellow, and excessive deaf; had on a few rags under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David M'Ewing, a justice of the peace for Williamson county, Tennessee, purporting the said *George* to be a runaway from Robert Peoples, of Clarke county, Kentucky; said Sale and Keiser neglecting to call for the runaway, and he being too sick to remove, information of the case was directed and forwarded to Robert Peoples, who I understood was out of this state, on his return he disowned the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is propable he is now runaway.

The owner is therefore desired to take away said runaway, and pay expenses, within sixty days from this date; otherwise he will be further proceeded against as the law directs.

Nathaniel Prentiss,
Jailor of Fayette County.

Dec. 15th, 1808.

HARRISON & STRIKER,

TAYLORS,

HAVE just commenced business in this place, in the House lately occupied by Mr. Grivott, nearly opposite Mr. Michie's Hotel, Main Street, where Gentlemen and Ladies may have in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time, all kinds of work done. They hope from assiduous attention to business, and the style in which they finish their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Natchez, Feb. 8, 1809. tf

Montesano Steam Engine and Saw-Mill.

WANTED,

ROUND Cypress Logs of large sizes, 18, 24, and 30 French feet long, for sawing into plank and scantling, to be floated down the Mississippi in Rafts, and delivered at the Steam Saw-Mill, for which the situation on the River offers every facility, and the Engine will take the Logs out of the water. Apply personally, or by letter, at *Montesano*, to WM. HERRIES, or POSTLETHWAIT & SHIPP, *Natchez.*

N. B. Ship-builders may be supplied with the best White Oak Plank of the proper lengths.

February 1st, 1809. 8w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of *John Robinson*, late of Claiborne county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Raymond Robinson,
Administrator.

Claiborne County, Feb. 6th, 1809. 3t

A BLACKSMITH with a small family will meet with encouragement by application to the Sheriff of Wilkinson county, on the river Amite. None need apply but a good workman. Jan. 18, 1809.

An Apprentice Wanted

A BOY of from 12 to 14 years of age, who understands reading and writing and English Grammar, and can come well recommended, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Chronicle office.

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitted exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Jefferson County, on Thursday the 23d of March next, that valuable *Tract of Land*, containing 800 acres, belonging to the estate of *William Murray*, Esq. dec. situate, lying and being in said county, about two and an half miles from the Court House. Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved securities.

William Turner,
Admin'r. with the will annexed.

Natchez, 31st Jan. 1809. tds

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams County, Commissioners to receive examine and allow of claims against the estate of *Ezekiel Towson*, dec. and that they will attend for that purpose at the house of *Robert Purviance*, in the city of Natchez, on the first Thursdays in March, April, May, June and July next, and that all claims and demands against said estate which are not exhibited to the Commissioners within six months from the date hereof will be forever barred.

J. Newman,
W. Turner,
W. Wright.
} Commissioners.

Natchez, 14th Jan. 1809. tld

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between *John Wilkins, junr.* and *Daniel D. Elliott*, having been dissolved by its limitation, those having claims against it are desired to present them; and those indebted to make payment to J. C. WILKINS & Co.

John Wilkins, junr.
Daniel D. Elliott.

February 1st, 1809. tf

BLANK Bills of Exchange, on fine paper, for sale at this office. Also, Blank Bills of Lading, apply as above. Feb. 15.

ALMANACS

For the Year of our Lord 1809,
For Sale at this Office.

A Journeyman Printer,

WILL meet with constant employ and good wages by application at this office.

THE Rev. *Lorenzo Dow* will hold religious meeting (God willing) on Sunday the 26th inst. at Washington; and on the evening of the same day at Natchez.

On the 25th may be had a Medical Book, recommended by Doctr. Rush,

ENTITLED

The Married Lady's Companion,
OR,
The Poor Man's Friend, &c.

Designed as a Family Piece.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber being desirous to effect a speedy and final arrangement of the Estate of the late *George Fitzgerald*, Esq. deceased, begs leave to request of those who are indebted thereto, to make payment with the least possible delay; and the creditors of said Estate will be pleased to exhibit their claims duly authenticated, for payment.

James M'Intosh,
Acting Executor.

Natchez, Jan. 16, 1809. 6w

Wanted to Hire immediately,

A NEGRO MAN of sober industrious habits, and who understands taking care of horses. Also, a boy of from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply to

The Printers.

February 1, 1809. tf

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

A SMALL House, with two apartments, situated in an agreeable part of the Town. For further particulars apply to

The Printers.

15th Febr. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE late firm of *J. Perkins & Co.* having declined business, and the subscriber being desirous and determined to close the same by the first of March, it is requested of all those to whom they may be owing, to present their accounts immediately for payment; and all those indebted to said firm, it is expected, will come forward and discharge the same, on or before the said first day of March next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will not find their accounts in my hands after that day.

John Perkins.

Natchez, Feb. 8th, 1809. td

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, *to wit:*

NOVEMBER SUPREME COURT, 1808.

Abijah Hunt, complainant,
vs.
John Searcy's Heirs, defendants } *In Chancery.*

ON motion of the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Susanna Robinet, Asa Searcy, Elizabeth Searcy, Mary Searcy, Sally *alias* Sarah Searcy, Fanny *alias* Frances Searcy, and Nancy *alias* Anne Searcy, are not inhabitants of this Territory; It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the 4th Monday in May next, and answer the complainant's bill, or otherwise the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in both papers of the city of Natchez, and a copy posted at the door of the court-house of Adams county.

A Copy.

Teste,
Beverly R. Grayson, Cl'k.

Just Published and for Sale at this Office, Price 50 Cents.

A CONCISE Sketch of the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, convened at the town of Washington, on the fifteenth of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.—By *Mr. George Davis.*

HENRY M'NEIL,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced business in the house occupied by J. W. Winn & Co Printers, where gentlemen can have Blank Books of every description, on the shortest notice, and printed Books bound in the most elegant style, and on reasonable terms—He hopes by industry and attention to merit public patronage. July 6.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of the City of Natchez, on Friday the 11th instant, a small *Sorrel Horse*, about fourteen hands high, two hind feet white, with a blaze face, and some Spanish marks. Any person who will deliver said horse to me in this place, shall receive the above reward.

John W. Winn.

Natchez, Nov. 16, 1808. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Administratoin Account of Joseph Pannill, Administrator, to the Estate of John Gordon, dec will be presented to the next General Orphan's Court of Adams County, for allowance.

Joseph Pannill,
Administrator.

toc

FOR sale at this office, price one dollar—Political, Commercial and Moral Reflections on the late Cession of Louisiana, to the United States—by Allan B Magruder, esq. of Lexington, Kentucky.